THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reamed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS.

Matters and Tailors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pitsburgh, January 2, 1812.

NEW TOBACCO STORE.

BARLOW, FOSTER & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased that extensive Tobacco Manufactory formerly owned by Mr. Peter Magnia, of this place, which they intend to carry on very extensively in all its various branches. They have now on hand a large quantity of the following articles, viz:

Press'd Tobacco in kegs, equal to James River Tobacco.
Plug Tobacco
Ladies Twist do.
Rappee and Scotch Snuff
Spanish and American Segars.

All the above articles are well manufactured, and will be sold at the most reduced prices, on a credit from 6 to 12 months—the purchaser giving approved security. Country produce will be received in exchange, and a liberal discount for cash.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1812.

N B Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for Sale an assortment of

Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper,

FOOLSCAP, No. 1, 2 and 3.
Thick Royal, and Medium. do. Post,
Thin Post,
Coarse printing medium,
Large and small wrapping, etc.

He will have from the Manufactory a constant supply, which he will dispose of by the ream or larger quantity. Printers, Stationers and Storekeepers, will meet with liberal terms.

The highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

JAMES LEA, corner of Market and Second Street.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 11, 1812.

About the middle of December last, a stray BULL came to the plantation of the subscriber, in Plumb township, near Turtle creek, and after repeated trespassing, and coming among the cows, was obliged to take him up as a stray; he is white and red, and well earmarked; it is supposed that he is about 4 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

MATHEW SIMPSON.

From the Baltimore Whig, Feb. 29.

WAR

Is inevitable; and all classes of the community ought to be thoroughly persuaded of this truth. Congress will not retreat further—we have endured war long enough. We must make it in return.—The recent proceedings of congress, though not marked by calm discrimination, are in earnest that they will not desist much longer. Certain we are, the people will not grudge them the means of makeing a necessary war—even if they act with spirit, the public will be loath to impeach their judgement—notwithstanding the adoption *in gross* of a gross budget.

Since the people will cheerfully contribute funds to regain our rights by war; since they will sacrifice much to obtain the great object other momentous considerations intrude upon us—

What sort of men have we at the helm, to conduct the important and multifarious operations preparatory to and necessary in war

Is the present President of the proper mould for managing them rights?

Were the dismission of the volunteers on Erskine's arrangement, and that waiting, spy-glass, message-sending and answer-waiting policy, which have produced a paralysis in the military ardour of the country, evidence of his fitness?

Is the horrible treatment of general Wilkinson, or the unparalleled reprimand pronounced against an honourable court martial calculated to fan the military flame in a generous breast?

And suppose the war commenced is the retention in the treasury department of the known friend of unconstitutional banks,—who will *lie in wait* at the winding up or progres of events, for an occasion to favour speculators, and stab the constitution for sake of a particularmonied interest—is such retention, we ask a mark of respect for public opinion or devotion to the public good?

Of the secretary of war——but——————?

And of the sending out of the Hornet, now so egerly looked for——which probably entised many ships to sail abroad which the enemy will not suffer to return—what shall we say?——If the Hornet had not been dispatched, we presume that an embargo would have been laid long since by congress—and a wise measure it would have been. Now our enemeis are supplied with provisions, and we retaliate their hostilities, just after having filled their store houses with food?

It is certainly painfull to look back on what is done, and we cannot recall but it is in order to direct closer attention to the great events now at hand.

On the result of the contest, we entertain no fear; what ever checks and interuptions we may suffer along our coasts or at sea, the war will scarcely visit our territory—and its termination shall exhibit honour and justice triumphant beneath the protecting wing of the American Eagle our rights acknowledged, our seamen redeemed, our manufactures deep rooted as the oak, our character respected—and the English lion sick to death, panting or expiring in his cave, with insurection, tumult, bankruptcy, horror, woe and reproach, at once the mementoes and rewards of his crimes all strewed thick about him!—Yes although Mr. Perceval has recently declared in parliament, that America should not be the least sufferer in case of war, we do not believe him; indeed, we hardly think he believes himself.

But in order to ensure the best result at the least expense (of time blood and treasure,)we must have inteligent and resolute men both for council and conduct, for the cabinet and the field. Whether our present *executive officers* (above mentioned) are of this dscription, let the present attitude and readiness of the country witness and the people and their represntatives judge.

Under all circumstances war is desirable on several accounts—It would purify the moral and political body & correct degeneracy of soul and habit,—banish lethergy and dissolve intrigue, give talent and worth their merited station, and send incompetency, state quackery and craft to——————Coventry. The day that congress magnanimously *cross the Rubicon*, should be reckoned a jublee, and its annual return be celebrated through the country for ever.

EXTRAORDINRY SUICIDES.

The attention of the people of Berlin has lately been very much occupied by the tragical adventure of Mr. Keist, the celebrated Prussian poet and Madame Vogel. The reports which were at first circulated with regard to this unfortunate affair, have been strongly contradicted by the family of the lady: and it has been particularly denied that love was in any respect the cause of it. Madame Vogel, it is said, had suffered long under an incurable disorder: her physicians had declared her death inevitable; she herself had formed a resolution to put a period to her existence.—M. Kleist, the poet, and a friend of her family, had also long determined to kill himself. These two unhappy beings having confidentially communicated to each other their horrible resolution, resolved to carry it into effect at the same time. They repaired to the Inn at Williamstadt, between Berlin and Potzdam, on the border of the *Sacred Lake*. For one night and for one day they were preparing themselves for death, by putting up prayers, singing, *drinking a number of bottles of wine and rum*, and last of all by taking about sixteen cups of coffee. They wrote a letter to M. Vogel, to announce to him the resolution they had taken, and to beg him to come as speedily as possibly, for the purpose of seeing their remains interred. The letter was sent to Berlin express. This done, they repaired to the Banks of the *Sacred Lake*, where they sat down opposite to each other. M. Kleist took a loaded pistol, and shot Madame Vogel through the heart, who fell back dead; he then reloaded the pistol and shot himself through the head. Soon after M. Vogel arrived and found them both dead. The public are far from admiring, or even of approving, this act of insanity. An apology for this suicide, by M. Peguilhen, Counsellor at War, has excited unanimous indignation, among all who have the principles either of religion or morality. The Censorship has been blamed for having permitted the circulation of an account of this tragedy, in which the suicide and murder were represented as sublime acts. Some have even gone so far as to express a wish to see M. Peguilhen punished, for having, as a public functionary, preached up such principles. The husband has also been blamed for having given *eclat* to a catastrophe over which it would have been better to draw the thickest veil.

From the Liverpool Courier.

UNITED STATES.

Though the message of the President had been looked for with some degree of anxiety by the mercantile part of the community, its arrival, we apprehend, has tended little to give firmness to opinion, or any fixed direction to the long fluctuating state of commercial speculation. We however, cannot conclude it to be so nugatory a document as some of our contemporaries have conceived. Its spiritless composition, and dull creeping style, gives it the air of yawning stupidity, and nonplussed ignorance; but upon a careful analysis it will appear to possess a positive character, and to bear upon decisive measures. How far these measures will be carried, or whether they will be adopted at all, are considerations quite distinct. The message displays the real temper of the American executive; but the feelings of the Congress remains yet to be discovered.

The first paragraph of the message, though its construction sets sense and grammar at defiance, may yet be construed to mean that the Congress has been assembled at an earlier period than usual, in the expectation that one of the belligerents would speedily assume a policy so decidedly opposite to the views of the government, that the Congress would unanimously feel the necessity of meeting its resolutions by measures of strong precaution and resistance. That Great-Britain is the belligerent referred to cannot be doubted. The president again and again asserts, that whatever complaint America has against France, she has none to urge against that power for the violation of her neutral rights.—France has robbed her citizens, confiscated her merchant vessels, and forced their crews into the service of the French navy; but by a single dexterity of argumentation, it is contended, that thereby no neutral rights have been violated, and these aggressions are to be met only by municipal regularions and prohibitions in the ports of the United States. Nay, the very *bona fide* repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees is still stoutly maintained, and therefore it is not against France that the president solicits the unanimous hostility of Congress. It is against G Britain alone. The eye of the president is evidently upon the threat of G. Britain to retaliate upon the non-importation act, and his pen is employed to solicit Congress to retaliate upon that retaliation. So far, therefore, the message is to be considered as unaccommodating and even hostile.

This, however, will appear more evident from the analysis which the president affords us of the diplomatic transactions with the British minister. "It was hoped that the successive confirmations of the extinction of the French decrees would have induced Great Britain to repeal its orders in council;" but instead of this "reasonable step" the president received a communication from the British envoy denying the repeal of the French decrees to have been made, and in which it was insisted upon as an "indispensable condition of the repeal of the British orders, that commerce should be restored to a footing that would admit the productions and manufactures of Great-Britain, when owned by neutrals, into markets shut against them by the enemy." This note also contained an intimation that a continuance of the American non-importation act would lead to measures of retaliation. At a subsequent period, however, the British government is said to have received "fresh evidence of the repeal of the French decrees," and this evidence was transmitted, according to a note from marquis Wellesley to the American charge d'affaires at London, to Mr. Foster, "to receive full consideration in the depending discussions." The documents containing this evidence had not been received by Mr. Foster when the message was delivered; and in this state the negociation remained. But the inference drawn by Mr. Madison is most remarkable. The transmission of the evidence by the British government, to receive a "full consideration" in future discussions, was, at least an evidence that that government wished the subject to be fully and fairly entered into. But, says the president, this circumstance "will not permit us to rely on any effective change in the British cabinet." Thus, the result of a negociation is most indecently anticipated, and a formidable hindrance thrown in its way, by a declaration which must render it equally aukward for the British minister to render a discussion on the subject, and for the American secretaries to receive it. A similar breach of decorum, and dereliction of public duty, the annals of official management can scarcely furnish. It however speaks a language not to be misunderstood.—It proclaims to the world that Mr Ma-Madison, at the time when he penned the message, was secretly conscious that no satisfactory evidence had been or could be furnished, of the repeal of these decrees, which he, with singular obstinacy, maintains to be repealed; or that, if any thing like evidence could be tendered, in a few cases, probably designedly furnished by the French to enable the American executive still to give a colour to its ill temper towards Great-Britain, it was very possible to confront it with evidence of greater strength, decisively proving that the French decrees are still acted upon in American interests. This evidence is even daily furnished by the American papers themselves.

The fair conclusions to be drawn from the president's message, as to what relates to Great-Britain, are first, that the American executive is determined to accept of a nominal repeal of the edicts of France instead of a real one, and to consider France to have ceased from her aggressions upon their "neutral rights," as long as that paper repeal shall be maintained, notwithstanding the repeated spoliations committed upon American property, and the captivity of so many American citizens. Secondly, that it is determined to maintain its non-importation act until Great-Britain acknowledges also the fictitious repeal of the decrees to be a real one, and in consequence revokes her orders in council. Thirdly, the president sets at defiance the British threat of retaliation, and calls upon Congress to retaliate that measure should it be adopted, by still severer acts of hostility. Fourthly, that the recommendations in the speech to put the country into an 'armour and attitude demanded by the crisis,' is intended to familiarize the public mind to a state of open hostility; or at least to give to any measure, however hostile, which the government may adopt, short of open war, the appearance of moderation.

This warlike tone of the American executive is indisputable; but it will not therefore follow that we are on the eve of hostilities. For though there is little hope that the Congress, composed as it is chiefly of democratic members, will compel the President into a direct different course of measures, than that he is evidently disposed to pursue, there is both in and out of that assembly a party which, though numerically inferior, operates as a powerful check upon the unprincipled and heady policy of their antagonists. But for the federalists we should see America acceding to the continental system, lending her aid to reduce the power of England by open warfare, and drawing in the trammels of France, in hopes of supplanting G. Britain in her commercial greatness. This, however, is still the object of the present democratic government. It is at least difficult to divine any other. They have tried an embargo in vain. That measure only exposed a weak government to contempt by the open and numerous evasions of its laws practised by its citizens, and even hazarded the dissolution of the common confederacy itself by the party feuds which it occasioned. Non-Intercourse acts could not prevent intercourse, and non-importation laws have not prevented importation. A less disguised quarrel is therefore their dernier resort, renouncing as they do all fair terms of friendship with England, and incapable as they are of assuming honorable principles of justice and public spirit in their affairs with France. This consummation, devoutly as it is wished, is not easily reached. The federal spirit must be first disposed of, and much better grounds for war with England must be exhibited than have hitherto been offered. But still the object is assiduously kept in sight, and what they cannot effect by direct means they will attempt by stratagem. If they can provoke G. Britain by a system of perverse policy to begin the contest, they accomplish one point by silencing the federalists. If they can provoke the British cruizers on the American station to acts of premature hostility, they may hope to kindle up the national prejudices of the federalists themselves, and thus hurry them by surprise into an approval of warlike measures. If by the aid of the adroitness of French diplomacy they can so modify a repeal of the French decrees as to leave their spirit in full operation, against Great-Britain, while they are ostensibly withdrawn generally, and partially in fact as to America, they then place the federalists in the unpleasant predicament of opposing their measures, not so much on the ground of American, as on British interests, and though in truth the federalists would be amply justified by the extended view they take of the interests of their country, which are intimately connected with the fall or the stability of Great-Britain, the latter being the only power which stands between France and the United States, that argument does not lie level enough to the populace to give it much efficacy beyond the clique set or the select circle. It is therefore strongly probable that the present policy of the American government will still maintain its system of half measures, lying in wait, however, for opportunities to practice upon the patience of Great-Britain, in the hope of wearying it out and inducing her to acts which will be diligently urged in proof that she is the aggressor. With the view of provoking Great-Britain the American government openly encouraged desertions from her ships of war; connived at or instigated the insults offered to Mr Jackson; abruptly rejected that minister; denied even the rights of hospitality to British ships of war: concerted a fraudulent repeal of the Milan and Berlin decrees with France; encouraged the fitting out of French privateers in her ports, or allowed American privateers to avail themselves of French colours, (a truly Algerine practice) and to complete the whole, furnished its cruizers with such orders as could scarcely fail to produce quarrels between the national ships of the two countries. Against this contemptible policy Great-Britain has only to oppose a temperate firmness to counteract it. If, however, the American government will follow the dictates of its malignant passions, the cross of St. George may yet teach this ill governed confederacy—how low it has estimated the power of a patient and unwilling enemy.

On the minor subject of the message we shall not at present comment, as they will again come before us when the papers communicated with the speech are published.

NEW-YORK, *March 3.*

A respectable mercantile house has favoured us with Lisbon Gazettes to the 21st of January inclusive. They contain Lord Wellington's official account of the commencement of the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Translated for the New-York Evening Post.

LISBON, Jan. 20.

Extract of a despatch from his Excellency the Marshal General Count of Vimeiro, (Lord Wellington,) directed to his excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, from his Head-Quarters at Gallegos, on the 9th January 1812.

Agreeable to my intention, which I lately informed your excellency that I had yesterday invested Ciudad Rodrigo. After the enemy obtained possession of this place, they constructed field works, with palisades, on the height of San Fransisco, and fortified three convents; whose line of defence was connected with the works on that height, and with the old lines by which the suburbs were surrounded, which rendered the approach more difficult, and consequently it became necessary to obtain possession of the works on the said height, before we could make any progress in the attack. With the

view of Major General Crawford ordered a detachment of the light division, under the command of Lieut. Col Cockburn of the 52d regiment, to make a brisk attack upon those works, a little after dark. This attack was ably conducted by said lieut. Colonel, and the fortifications taken by assulat, our troops took threepieces of artillery and made prisoners of two captains and 47 soldiers, the rest of the garrison being put to the sword.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of Lieut. Colonel Cockburn, and of the detachment under his command, and I am very happy in being able to state that our loss in this affair was not great; we had 6 men killed; Captain Mayne of the 52 regiment, the Lieutenants Hantsley of the 65th regiment, and Woodgate of the 52d regiment, and 14 soldiers wounded.

The success of the operation enabled us immediately to open the trenches at the distance of 300 toises from the place, and notwithstanting that the enemy still retained the possession of the fortified convents, the captured works were converted into a part of our parallel, and we have formed a good communication with them.

I have arranged our present operation in such a manner that I hope that our troops will not suffer from the inclemency of the season.

Lieut Gen. Hill arrived at Merida on the 30th of December, he had hopes of surprising there General Donbrouski, who from appearance I suppose had been killed in the former battle, that the enemy had with General Hill, but his van having on the 29th been discovered by a small patrole of the enemy, belonging to a detachment, which happened to be at La Nava, and which effected its retreat to Merida, notwithstanding the effect made by a detachment of General Hill's cavalry to prevent it, General Donbrouski in consequence retreated from Merida that night, leaving there a deposite of wood 164,000 pounds of wheat, and many incompleat works of fortifications, that the enemy had constructed.

On the first of the present month General Hill advanced with intention to attack General Brunot, who was commanding the 5th corps, at Almendralejo; that General however retired to Zafra, leaving in the town a deposit, which contained 450,000 pounds of wheat, and some barley.

On the 3d, General Hill ordered a detachment consisting of the regiment of Infantry No. 28, two squadrons of the regiment of Hussars No. 2, and one of the regiments of Portugues cavalry, No. 10, to Fuente del Maestro under the command of the honorable Lieut. Col Abercome. Our cavalry routed an enemys corps that was there and took prisoners 2 officers and thirty soldiers. General Hill having learned that General Drouet had retreated to Lerena, and finding it impossible to follow him any further, returned on the 5th to Merida, in order to place his troops in better cantonments, during the bad weather.

By despatches which I have received from cadiz, dated as late as the 27th December, I learn that the enemy invested Tariffa on the 20th of that month with a force of near 5000 men, covering their operation against that place with another body of troops detached at Vegor. The enemy's artillery for the attack of Tariffa had not yet arrived on the 24th of December; Colonel Skerret with piquets of the British and Spanish infantry, those of the garrison, and a detachment of the 95th regiment, had a battle with the enemy on the 20th. On the 21st, captain Ween with his company belonging to the 11th regiment destroyed one of the enemy's picquets. On the 22d Col. Skerret made a sortie from Tariffa, in co-operation with the Spanish troops commanded by general Copons, in order to oblige the enemy to exhibit their force, on this occasion the enemy suffered considerable loss.

Late and Important from Lisbon.

Captain Richards, of the ship Oronoke, who arrived here last evening in 36 days from Lisbon, states, that the fortress and city of Ciudad Rodrigo surrendered to the combined armies on the evening of the 18th of January.

It is said, that the contest was very severe, and attended with great loss on both sides. Of two of the British regiments scarce a man escaped. One of the general officers of the English army was killed; and another (said to be gen. Packenham) mortally wounded.

This intelligence was received in so unquestionable a shape, that the victory was celebrated at Lisbon by public rejoicings, the day before capt. R. sailed.

It is, however, added, that 50,000 French troops, under the command of general Marmont, designed to relieve Ciudad Rodrigo, were within a few days march of that important post.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following extract of a letter from an officer in the British army at Ciudad Rodrigo, to his friend in Lisbon, dated the day subsequent to the capture of that place:—

Ciudad Rodrigo, January 20.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that Ciudad Rodrigo was taken by storm, at eight o'clock last night — There were two breeches practicable One of which was assaulted by general Picton's division, and the other by gen Crawford's, whilst gen. Pack made a false attack on the other side of the town. There was very considerable resistance made to gen. Picton's division; but gen. Crawford found the other breach, though not so wide, yet more practicable, as the enemy's attention had been called off from that quarter by gen. Pack's feint. Generals Crawford and Vandilleur are wounded.

We have not lost many men. The French governor of this place, and the whole of the garrison that escaped our bayonets, are our prisoners.—This is no bad close of the campaign. Marmont is still in motion. As soon as he hears of this event, he will naturally make a retrograde movement."

From the Charleston Times, Feb. 18.

Our Cadiz papers do not notice any engagement between the armies in Spain, subsequent to the defeat of the French near Tariffa: a paper of the 14th of January, contains extracts from several despatches and letters from general Copons, and other officers of the combined armies, adjacent to the scene of action, which state, that after a siege of seven days, during which the French several times made a breach, they resolved to abandon it; and, the more readily to effect their retreat, left behind all their artillery, ammunition, and heavy baggage, having sustained a loss in killed and wounded, of 2500 men, and 80 prisoners. From the proximity of Tariffa to Cadiz, (only about 31 miles S. of S. W. of it) it is presumed, that if gen. Ballasteros had fallen in with them, information would have reached Cadiz by the 16th, unless some considerable time had elapsed between the raising of the siege and the battle stated to have taken place; the result of which is said to have been the loss to the French of their artillery, &c — which, it appears from the above account they had not taken with them. From the agreement of circumstances then, it would seem, that the unsuccessful attack on Tariffa, and the final defeat of the French at that place, has been mistaken for an engagement with them. We are also credibly informed, that Tariffa was not only defended by English, but by several thousand Spanish troops. However, it does not alter the fact, that the French army has been defeated; whether, whilst besieging, or on their retreat. A Cadiz paper of the 16th says, the Cortes have expressed their high sense of the bravery and good conduct of the officers and men composing the garrison of Tariffa. Gen. Hill has entered Estremadura, and would, it was supposed, counteract the objects of the French in that quarter. A letter from Valencia de Alcantara, of the 2d of January, mentions, that an attack was made on the borders of Guadiana, by a division of the combined army, that was about to enter Merida, the place destined for it to occupy.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *March* 20, 1812

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The whole amount of stock, contemplated by the articles of association, has been subscribed, and three payments made on each share. We are informed, that as soon as the vault is finished, which is in considerable forwardness, and some other necessary arrangements made, the Company will commence business.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

On Thursday last an *express* arrived in town from Fort Madison. It is believed in that quarter, that the Winebagoes are determined to have revenge for the loss of their men killed in the battle of the Wabash. The Express came down the river on the ice, in a sleigh, in company with some traders; they were fired on some distance above the mouth of Salt river, and was repeatedly chased by war-parties. He also brings information, that on Monday last, the family of a Mr. O'Neil was killed in the district of St. Charles, on the bank of the Mississippi, by a party of unknown Indians; it was believed that the mischief was done by a party of Illinois Indians, who had been hunting in that part of the country for some time, and had visited the house in a friendly manner before. Willard, *the express* saw the bodies, nine in number, principally females. O'Neal was in town when the murder was committed. There were two lads in the house who had rifles, and would have defended themselves, but it is supposed that the savages exhibited a friendly deportment, until they put the youths off their guard.

Immediately after the arrival of the express, Governor Howard sent orders to Col. Kibby, who commands the Militia of St. Charles, to call out a portion of the men, that have been held in requisition for some time to march at a moments warning. An express was also sent to the Officer commanding the regular forces in this District; and the Governor set out himself the next morning for St. Charles and has not yet returned.

St. Louis paper Feb. 15th, 1812.

The Senate have refused to authorise the building of an additional number of frigates, and have reduced the appropriation made by the House of Representatives, for the repair of vessels, to 300,000 dollars.

That body also reduced from one million to 500,000 dollars the appropriation for the protection of our maratime frontier; in which reduction the House yesterday concurred.

Nat. Intel.

BRITISH INTRIGUE.

The following Message was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Edward Coles, his secretary:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress copies of certain documents which remain in the Department of State. They prove that at a recent period, whilst the U. States, notwithstanding the wrongs sustained by them, ceased not to observe the laws of peace and neutrality towards Great-Britain, and in the midst of amicable professions and negociations on the part of the British government through its public minister here, a secret agent of that government was employed in certain states, more especially at the seat of government in Massachusetts, in fomenting disaffection to the constituted authorities of the nation; and in intrigues with the disaffected for the purpose of bringing about resistance to the laws: and eventually, in concert with a British force, of destroying the union and forming the eastern part thereof into a political connection with Great Britain.

In addition to the effect which the discovery of such a procedure ought to have on the public councils, it will not fail to render more dear to the hearts of all good citizens that happy union of these states, which under Divine Providence, is the guaranty of their liberties, their safety, their tranquility and their prosperity.

JAMES MADISON.

March 9, 1812.

Mr. Henry to Mr. Monroe.

Philadelphia, February 20, 1812.

To James Monroe, Esq. secretary of state, &c.

SIR—Much observation and experience have convinced me, that the injuries and insults with which the U. States have been so long and so frequently visited, and which cause their present embarrassment, have been owing to an opinion entertained by foreign states, "that in any measure tending to wound their pride, or provoke their hostility, the government of this country could never induce a great majority of its citizens to concur."—And as many of the evils which flow from the influence of this opinion on the policy of foreign nations, may be removed by any act that can produce unanimity among all parties in America, I voluntarily tender to you, sir, such means as I possess, towards promoting so desirable and important an object; which if accomplished, cannot fail to extinguish, perhaps forever, those expectations abroad, which may protract indefinitely an accommodation of existing differences, and check the progress of industry and prosperity in this rising empire.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the documents and correspondence relating to an important mission in which I was employed by sir James Craig, the late Governor General of the British provinces in North-America, in the winter of the year 1809.

The publication of these papers will demonstrate a fact not less valuable than the good already proposed; it will prove that, no reliance ought to be placed on the professions of good faith of an administration, which, by a series of disastrous events, has fallen into such hands as a Castlereagh, a Wellesley, or a Liverpool—I should rather say into the hands of the stupid subalterns, to whom the pleasures and the indolence of those ministers have consigned it.

In contributing to the good of the United States by an exposition which cannot (I think) fail to solve and melt all division and disunion among its citizens, I flatter myself with the fond expectation that when it is made public in England it will add one great motive to the many that already exist, to induce that nation to withdraw its confidence from men whose political career is a fruitful source of injury and embarrassment in America; of injustice and misery in Ireland; of distress and apprehension in England; and contempt every where. In making this communication to you, sir, I deem it incumbent on me distinctly and unequivocally to state that I adopt no party views; that I have not changed any of my political opinions; that I neither seek nor desire the patronage of any government nor of any party; and that in addition to the motives already expressed I am influenced by a just resentment of the perfidy and dishonor of those who first violated the conditions upon which I received their confidence; who have injured me and disappointed the expectations of my friends, and left me no choice but between a degrading acquiescence in injustice, and a retaliation which is necessary to secure to me my own respect.

This wound will be felt where it is merited; and if Sir James Craig still live, his share of the pain will excite no sympathy among those who are at all in the secret of our connection.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. HENRY.

No I.

Mr. Ryland, secretary to sir James Craig, late governor general of the British provinces in North-America, to Mr. Henry.

Application to undertake the mission to the United States.

(Most secret and confidential.)

Quebec, 26th Jan. 1809.

My dear Sir,

The extraordinary situation of things at this time in the neighbouring states has suggested to the governor in chief the idea of employing you on a secret and confidential mission to Boston, provided an arrangement can be made to meet the important end in view, without throwing an absolute obstacle in the way of your professional pursuits. The information and political observations heretofore received from you were transmitted by his excellency to the secretary of state, who has expressed his particular approbation of them, and there is no doubt that your able execution of such a mission as I have above suggested would give you a claim not only on the governor general but on his majesty's ministers which must eventually contribute to your advantage. You will have the goodness therefore to acquaint me for his excellency's information, whether you could make it convenient to engage in a mission of this nature, and what pecuniary assistance would be requisite to enable you to undertake it without injury to yourself.

At present it is only necessary for me to add, that the governor would furnish you with a cypher for carrying on your correspondence, and that in case the leading party in any of the states wished to open a communication with this government, their views might be communicated through you.

I am, with great truth and regard, my dear sir, your most faithful humble servant,

(Signed)

HERMAN W. RYLAND.

John Henry, Esq.

NO. II.

General instructions from Sir J. H. Craig to Mr. Henry respecting his secret mision.

His excellency the Governor in chief's instructions to Mr. Henry, February 1809.

[Most secret and confidential.]

QUEBEC, 6 Feb 1809.

Sir,—As you have so readily undertaken the service which I have suggested to you, as being likely to be attended with much benefit to the public interests I am to request that with your earliest conveniency you will proceed to Boston.

The principal object that I recommend to your attention is the endeavor to obtain the most accurate information of the true state of affairs in that part of the Union, which, from its wealth, the number of its inhabitants, the known intelligence and ability of several of its leading men, must naturaly possess a very considerable influence over, and will indeed probably lead the other eastern states of America in the part that they may take at this important crisis.

I shall not pretend to point out to you the mode by which you may most likely obtain this important information; your own judgement and the connections which you may have in the town must be your guide.

I think it however necessary to put you on your guard against the sanguine ness of an inspiring party; the federalists as I understand have at all times discovered a leaning to this disposition and their being under its particular influence at this moment is the more to be expected from their having no ill founded ground for their hopes of being *nearer the attainment of their subject* than they have been for some years past.

In the general terms which I have made use of in describing the object which I recommend to your attention, its scarcely necessary that I should observe, I include the state of the public opinion both with reguard to their internal politics and to the probability of a war with England; the comparitive strength of the two great parties into which the country is divided, and the views and designs of that which may ultimately prevail.

It has been supposed that if the federalists of the estern states should be successful in obtaining the decided influence, which may enable them to direct the public opinion, it is not improbable, that rather than submit to a continuance of the difficulties and distress to which they are now subject, they will exert that influence to bring about a separation in the general Union.—— The earliest information on this subject may be of great consequence to our government, as it may also be, that it should be informed how far in such an event they would look up to England for assistance or be disposed to enter into connexion with us.

Although it would be highly inexpedient that you should in any manner appear as an avowed agent, yet if you could contrive to obtain an introduction with any of the leading party, it would not be improper that you should insinuate, though with great caution, that they should wish to enter into any communication with our Government through me you are authorised to receive any such and will safely transmit it to me, and as it may not be impossible that they should require some document by which they may be assured that you are really in the situation which you represent yourself, I enclose a credential to be produced for that view; but I most particularly enjoin and direct, that you do not make any use of this paper, unless a demand to that purpose should be expressed, and unless that you see good reason for expecting that the doing so will lead to a more confidential communication, than you can otherwise look for.

In passing through the state of Vermont, you will of course exert your endeavors to procure all the information that the short stay you will probably make there will admit of, and will use your own discretion as to the laying your journey, with this more or less,, in proportion to the prospects of obtaining any information of consequence.

I request to hear from you as often as possible, and as letters directed to me might excite suspicion it will be as well that you put them under cover to Mr.—— and assume the dressing letters always to the same person might attract notice. I recommend your sometimes addressing a packet to the Chief Justice occasionally though seldom to Maryland, but never with the addition of official description.

I am sir your most obedient servt.

(Signed) J. H. CRAIG.

John Henry, Esq.

NO III.

Credentials from sir James Craig to Mr. Henry, 6th Feb. 1809.

(Copy.) (Seal.)

The bearer John Henry is employed by me, and full confidence may be placed in him for any communication which any person may wish to make to me in the business committed to him. In faith of which I have given him under my hand and seal at Quebec 6th day of Feb. 1809.

(Signed) J. H. CRAIG.

NO IV.

Mr Henrys letter to Sir James Craig written whilst employed on a mission to Boston.

Answer to the letter of Mr Secretary Ryland proposing the mission, &c.

(No. 1.)

Montreal, Jan. 31, 1809.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst. written by the desire of his excellency the governor in chief; and hasten to express through you, to his excellency my readiness to comply with his wishes.

I need not add how very flattering is to receive from his excellency the assurance of the approbation of his majesty's secrdtery of state for the humble service that I may have rendered.

If the nature of the service in which I am to be engaged will require no other disbursements than for ordinary individual expences, I do not apprehend that these can exceed my private resources.

I shall be ready to take my departure before my instructions can be out.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. H.

H. W. Ryland, Esq. Secretary.

No. 3.

To his excellency the Governor General, &c. in answer to his letter of instructions.

Montreal, Feb. 10, 1809.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's letter of instructions, the letter of credence, and the cypher for carrying on my correspondence. I have bestowed much pains upon the cypher, and am notwithstanding this deficient in some point which might enable me to understand it clearly. I have compared the example with my own explification of the cypher, and find no difference in the results, and as the present moment seems favorable to the interference of his majesty's government in the measures pursued by the federal party in the nothern states, more especially as the assembly of Massachusetts is now in session, I think it better to set forward immediately, than wait for any further explanation of the means of carrying on a secret correspondence; which the frequency of safe private conveyance to Canada, will render almost wholly unnecessary. Should it however be necessary at any time, I take leave to suggest that the index alone furnishes a very safe and simple mode. As there is a number for every letter of the alphabet, and particular numbers for particular phrases: so that when I do not find in the index the particular word I want, can spell it with the figures which stand opposite to the letters. For example, if I want

that "troops are at Albany," I find under the letter "T" that number 16 stands for "troops" and number 125 for "Albany." The intervening words "are at" I supply by figures corresponding with the letters in these words.

It will be necessary to provide against accident by addressing the letters to Mr. ——, of Montreal, with a small mark on the corner of the envelope which he will understand. When he receives it, he will then address the inclosure to your excellency and send it from Montreal by mail. I will be careful not to address your excellency in the body of the letter nor sign my name to any of them. They will be merely designated by the initials A. B.

If this mode should in any respect appear exceptionable, your excellency will havethe goodness to order a more particular explanation of the card.—It will reach me in safety enclosed to Boston.

I have the honor to be, &c.
J H'y.

(To be Continued.)

In the Senate, the President's message, etc. was read, and Messrs. *Campbell of Tenn Brent* and *Bayard*, appointed a committee to select such parts as were proper to be printed. One thousand copies were ordered to be printed. Mr. *Lloyd of Massachusetts* submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to lay before the Senate the names of any and all persons in the United States, and especially in the state of Massachusetts, who have in any way or manner whatever, entered into, or most remotely countenanced, the project, or the views, for the execution or attainment of which John Henry was in the year 1809 employed by Sir James Craig, then Governor General of the British provinces in North America, and which have this day been communicated to the Senate of the U. States.

In the House of Representatives, the message was referred to the committee of foreign relations, with a discretionary power to send for persons and papers; and five thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

We have seen a great number of letters from France, on the subject of our commercial relations with that country. Some of them express the strongest hopes and expectations, that the American property, so long detained within the imperial coffers, will be shortly delivered up, and a new treaty of amity and friendship settled between the two countries. While others, in language equally sanguine, predict a continuance of measures, insidiously hostile to every principle of trade and honorable commerce. Of facts, we only know this, that the iniquitous and unjust decrees of France are not repealed—that Mr. Barlow has made no treaty—nor is likely to effect any arrangement, that shall either restore the millions, stolen from our merchants, or place our country on the footing of free and independent states.—*Boston paper.*

From the Balt. Federal Republican.

AVERTISSEMENT EXTRAORDINAIRE.

MONSIEUR DU SANG.

Monsieur Du Sang lately arrived from France, conceiving dat dere vill shortly be in dis country much demand for a person of his profession, begs leave to inform de people, dat in consequence of de rumour prevailing of de war to be made vid England by dis country, he have come over to establish one manufacture for de Wooden Leg; and as it appears from de ver best information, dat one grand quantite vill be vanting, (as de cannon ball break a de leg ver much) he vill contract for making de whole in de newest fashion, and to go in de small compass, as it vill be ver convenient and necessaire, when one leg be shot off to have de oder in de pocket.

RUSSELVILLE, (Ken.) Feb. 26.

Arrived at this place on Friday morning last, Mr. John Vertner and crew from New-Madrid, from whom we learn that they were at shore about five miles below that place, on Friday morning the 7th of this inst the time of the hard shock, and the water filled their barge and sunk it with the whole of its contents, losing every thing but the clothes they had on.—They offered at New-Madrid half their loading for a boat to save it, but no price was sufficient for the hire of a boat. Mrs Walker offered a likely negro fellow for the use of a boat a few hours, but could not get it. The town of New-Madrid is sunk twelve feet below its former standing, but is not covered with water, the houses are all thrown down, and the inhabitants moved off, except the French who live in camps close to the river side and have their boats tied near them in order to sail off in case the earth should sink. It is said that a fall equal to that of the Ohio is near above New-Madrid and that several whirls are in the Mississippi river, some so strong as to sink every boat that comes within its suck, one boat was sunk with a family in it. The country from New-Madrid to the Grand Prairie is very much torn to pieces, and the little Prairie almost deluged. It was reported when our informants left that country, that some Indians who were in search of some other Indians that were lost, had returned, and stated that they had discovered a volcano, at the head of Arkensaw, by the light of which they travelled three days and nights. A vast number of sawyers have risen in the Mississippi river.

No pencil can paint the distress of the many movers!

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for subscription to the building of a market house, in the diamond of Pittsburgh, are hereby requested to make payment previous to the 1st day of April ensuing—otherwise suits will be commenced.—And any person having charges against the committee, on account of said building, are requested to present their accounts to David Evans, or to either of the subscribers.

DAVID EVANS,
BOYLE IRWIN,
JAMES ADAMS,
WOOLMAN GIBSON,
JOSEPH M'CLURG,
Committee.

March 10, 1812. 3t.

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100 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in July last, a dark mulatto man, named TOM, a slave, about five feet nine inches high, well made, and acquainted with the various kinds of business that appertain to a farm. He is a pretty good kitchen gardener and an excellent judge of a horse, can drive a waggon or carriage well, is apt to get drunk and when so, is very impudent, there is a blemish in one of his eyes which he generally keeps shut, has also a scar above the same occasioned by the bite of a dog, he has also a scar in the thick part of one of his hands caused in the same way, but is still more remarkable on account of the crookedness of his ancles, one of them more particularly, which is at first view perceivable from the manner of wearing his boots or shoes. He was taken up last fall and put to goal at Bedford in Pennsylvania, where he was released, passing himself as a free man manumitted by the late Mr Thomas Noland of Noland's ferry on the Potomac, from whom I purchased him. His plan is probably to get to the State of Ohio, and if he has not already gone down the river, is at some place or other between Bedford and Fort Pitt. The above reward will be given to any person that will take him, and have him put in goal either at Pittsburgh or Bedford, so that I get him again.

WM. CAMPBELL.
Frederick County, Mary'land, March 7.

PIONEER.

SUBSCRIBERS to the "Pioneer" in the country, are requested to call with those gentlemen, on whose subscription lists they left their names, when they shall be regularly served, upon the publication of each succeeding number.

The subscribers in Pittsburgh shall, pursuant to engagement, be regularly served at their houses, and should any be neglected who have subscribed, or should any subscribe in future, they are respectfully solicited to leave their names with their address in the hands of some subscriber, who will deliver it to the person employed in distributing the numbers. It is further requested, that the subscribers patiently wait the delivery of their numbers, and make their payments to the person who delivers. Punctuality in this will be indispensibly neccessary to prevent embarrassment.

Country subscribers and such in town, as may still, notwithstanding the most scrupulous attention, be unsupplied, are invited to call at the bookstores of Patterson and Hopkins, and Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum.

Editors of newspapers who exchange with the Pioneer, are requested to make a few insertions of the above.

N. B. No. 2 will be published on the 17th instant, and every succeeding number will appear on the first Tuesday of each month.

March 14. 3t.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

THE store of the subscriber was robbed on the night of Friday, February, the 28th, of the following articles, to wit:—

Hand saws, tennon, do. and dove tail do. 2 and 3-4 inch drawer locks, 3 wards, 2 and 3-4 inch drawer locks 2 wards—shouldered brad awls—a quantity of cast steel chisels, firmers—brass quadrants—brass common handles for drawers—brass common knobs for drawers—brass screw rings; brass scutcheons—brass but hinges—hand-saw files—screws of different sorts—table hinges, 1 and 3-4 inches—one paper of box rules—patent drawer locks with two keys each—iron and brass clock case locks of different sorts—one card of small saws; and a variety of other articles not recollected. The above reward will be given to any person who secures the thief and property: and twenty five dollars to any one who may secure the thief alone.

JAMES PATTERSON,
Lock-smith.

Pittsburgh, Wood street, March 10, 3t.

☞ It is hoped that the printers of the neighboring towns will notice this, in order to procure a detection of the villainy.

WHEREAS Isaac Mears, manager for Isaac Wilson & Co. at the Brighton Iron Works, has acted improperly, and as an unfaithful agent, and has sold Mr. Anthony Beelen, of this place, a quantity of pig metal, the property of the said Isaac Wilson & Co. and taken from Mr. Beelen two notes in payment in his own name, dated on the 20th of last month, each for 301 dollars 87 1-2 cents—one payable in 60 days after date, and the other in 120 days. This is therefore to give notice to all persons, not to take a transfer or have any thing to do with said notes, as an arrangement has been made with Mr. Beelen for not paying them.

ISAAC GREGG, } *Two of the*
JER. BARKER, } *above firm.*

Pittsburgh, 10th March, 1812.

TO LET,

A Lot of ground opposite to Diamond alley, fronting on Liberty and Penn streets, each 30 feet, in depth 240 feet—Also, a Lot of Ground between Wood and Market streets, 30 feet front on Third street, and 80 feet in depth.

AND FOR SALE,

A two story Brick House in Wood street, with extensive back buildings, the Lot fronts on Wood street 21 feet, and on Third Street 60 feet, in depth 120 feet. Apply to. JOHN THAW.

March 17th, 1812.

Came to my farm, on Grants Hill, a two year old Heifer, mostly white, with light brown spots, a slit in her left ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

MARGARET DUNCAN.

March 19, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
INTEND SHORTLY TO PUBLISH
IMISON'S
ELEMENTS OF SCIENCE & ART,
Being a familiar introduction to
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY
AND
CHEMISTRY:
Together with their application to a variety of elegant and useful arts,
IMPROVED AND ENLARGED
By TR: WEBSTER.
First American from the last London Edition,
With additions and improvements,
By F. AIGSTER, M. D.
In II Vols.

THE favourable reception, which of late, several extensive works devoted to general literature, have received from the American public, evinces the eagerness of our citizens for useful information, as well as the constant and rapid progress of their civilization. Of the real and intrinsic merit of those publications it would be needless to speak; but whatever may be their usefulness, it must be undoubtedly limited to a comparatively small number of readers. The high price of such works renders them unattainable for many who might perhaps derive from the perusal, more real benefit than most of those who are anxious only to decorate the shelves of their libraries. Amidst the immense variety of matter treated of in these works, the really instructive parts form but a small portion of the ponderous mass, and unity of plan, as well as of execution, must become altogether impossible, when not only the labour is entrusted to so many various hands, but when many years are spent in the slow task of a gradual publication, whilst the most important changes and revolutions in the wide dominions of science follow one another in rapid succession. Scarcely any of these inconveniences seems to be attached to compendious, and as it were, miniature views of the most essential branches of human knowledge, and books of this kind have, accordingly been frequently offered to the public—unfortunately the task of a compiler, which at no time can be entitled to the claim of a high literary reputation, has appeared to many as rather too easy, and the performance has often proved to be flimsy, trivial and unsatisfactory. The work which we presume to recommend to the attention of the American public, is altogether free from these reprouches. It embraces under the smallest compass possible, a vast circle of knowledge, and the matter is almost always selected with a view to render it applicable in real and practical life. Deep scientific researches and empty theoretical speculations are studiously discarded. The style is clear and chaste, equally remote from the stiffness of scientific forms, and from the vulgarity of too familar language. The original author of the work was an ingenious mechanic, and his publication was considered in England as affording so much practical information, that it became conspicuously distinguished among books of this class, and passed through many editions. Mr. *Webster* has added a considerable stock to the intrinsic merit of the work, and the numerous improvements with which he has enriched it, would secure him justly a place among the original writers, if his modesty did not disclaim this title.

The work is divided into two volumes. The first is devoted to *Natural Philosophy*, and treats under particular heads of *Mechanics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Optics, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism and Astronomy.*

The second volume begins with a treatise on *Chemistry*, which is followed by an easy introduction to the knowledge of *Manufactures* and *Arts* established on chemical principles.—Bread making, brewing, bleaching, dying, calli o-printing, tanning and currying, refining of metals, pottery and glass making, moulding and casting, varnishing, gilding and silvering, &c. &c. form the most prominent features in this useful collection, besides a number of miscellaneous articles. A treatise on drawing, painting, etching and engraving terminates the whole work.—

With respect to the intended additions of the American republication, the editor feels himself bound to make a candid declaration. Of some of the various branches which form the wide range of knowledge contained in these volumes, he confesses to possess but a smattering knowledge. Happily these very same departments are of such a nature, as to render the improving labour of the editor equally unnecessary and presumptuous. Of this class is the treatise on the fine arts, and that on Astronomy. In Mechanics and Hydraulics, some new and useful applications of long established principles, and in Optics some recent discoveries will require a particular mention. Of the remaining divisions of the first volume *Galvanism* alone will call for a careful revision and almost for a new composition. More important changes and improvements will be reserved for the second volume. The latest discoveries of Mr. Davy, and the theoretical views of Dr. Coxe, of Philadelphia, have in the space of a few years, unmodelled the very frame of chemical science, whilst every particular branch has been enriched with a number of curious and frequently important facts. The list of chemical arts and manufactories will be considerably enlarged, but such process only will be recommended as have stood the test of direct and personal experience. The choice of the editor in this department will be particularly guided by the wants and circumstances of the American commonwealth, and it will be his peculiar aim to counteract the trade of those dealers in secrets, who mislead so often the unwary and the ignorant, whilst they alone derive fruit from their unfounded pretentions to knowledge. At the same time, the original bulk of the work will be nearly preserved by the suppression of some trifling or irrelevant articles. In all these changes, nevertheless, the editor will endeavour to proceed with that decent respect which is due to the labours of others. By following up this plan, he hopes that the work will prove to be an acceptable *Vade Mecum* for the learned, an easy and familiar introduction for the student, and an agreeable companion for the cultivated part of society.

C. S and E. have just received part 2d of volyume 16, and part 1st, of volume 17, of Dr. Rees' Cyclopoedia. Subscribers are requested to call and get their numbers.

Patterson & Hopkins,

Have just received from Chambersburgh, and have for Sale at their Bookstore, corner of Wood and Fourth-streets, Pittsburgh, a quantity of

Fullers' Press Boards,

of the best quality. March 12, 1812

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. Samuel Roberts president of the several Courts of Common pleas composing the Fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said district, John M'Dowell and George Wallace, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same Courts in the County of Allegheny, dated the 9th of March, 1812, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the first Monday in April next.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are or then shall be in the Jail of Allegheny county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, March 12, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 6th day of April next, the following property, to wit.

A certain tract of land containing two hundred acres, be the same more or less, situate on the waters of Little Sewickly, Ohio township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of Daniel Leet—about thirty acres cleared and under fences, with a Grist and Saw mill thereon erected, a dwelling house and stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Rowland at the suit of Daniel Leet.

Also a certain tract of land situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows: By lands of John Dunbar on the north, by lands of Powell on the east, by lands of John M'Cullough on the south, and by lands of George Wallace, Esq. containing one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, on which is erected a Grist and Saw mill, a dwelling house; stone barn and still house, and about thirty five acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Fritchman, at the suit of John Little.

As also the undivided half of two lots of ground in the town of M'Keesport, Versailles township, Allegheny county, on which is built a small cabbin. Taken in execution as the property of William Clutter, at the suit of James Heron.

WM WUSTHOFF, Shff.

March 10 3t

PUBLIC NOTICE,

IS hereby given to the Electors within the Borough of Pittsburgh, that an Election will be held at the Court House, in said Borough, on SATURDAY the 21st day of MARCH, inst, when and where they will elect,

One person as Burgess,
Thirteen persons as Town Council,
One person as High Constable,
Three persons as Auditors, and
Two persons as Overseers of the Poor.

JAMES IRWIN, } *Overseers of*
JOHN SMITH, } *the Poor.*

March 3, 1812.

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for Sale an assortment of

Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper,

FOOLSCAP, No. 1, 2 and 3.
Thick Royal, and Medium. do. Post,
Thin Post,
Coarse printing medium,
Large and small wrapping, etc.

He will have from the Manufactory a constant supply, which he will dispose of by the ream or larger quantity. Printers, Stationers and Storekeepers, will meet with liberal terms.

The highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

JAMES LEA, corner of Market and Second Street.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 11, 1812.

MISSISSIPPI TRADER.

THE following polite and highly interesting letter has been communicated to the Editors of the Ohio and Mississippi Navigator, by Mr. Jas. Smith. Copies of the corrections can be had by those who are already furnished with the Navigator, gratis, by calling at the Bookstore of CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM, Market-Street, Pittsburgh.

Mississippi River, Natchez, February 18, 1812.

Messrs. Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,
Printers, Pittsburgh.

Gentlemen,

Your being editors of that useful guide, the Ohio and Mississippi Navigator, induces me, for the sake of the western country traders to inform you as early as in my power the wonderful changes for the worse in some parts of the Mississippi river, occasioned by the dreadful earthquake which happened on the morning of the 16th of December last, and which has continued to shake almost every day since. As to its effects on the river I found but little from the mouth of Ohio to New-Madrid, from which place to the Chickesaw Bluffs, or Fort Pickering, the face of the river is wholly changed, particularly from Island No. 30, to Island No. 40; *(see page 185)* this part of the river burst and shook up hundreds of great trees from the bottom, and what is most singular they are all turned roots upwards and standing up stream in the best channel and swiftest water, and nothing but the greatest exertions of the boatmen can save them from destruction in passing those places. I should advise all those concerned to be particular in approaching Island No. 32, where you must warp through a great number, and when past them, bear well over from the next right hand point for fear of being drawn into the right schute of Flour Island, Island 33, which I should advise against, as that pass is become very dangerous unless in very high water. Two boats from Little Beaver are lately lost, and several much injured in that pass this season. Boats should hug the left shore where there is but few sawyers, and good water and fine landing on the lower point of the island, from there the next dangerous place is the Devil's Race Ground, Island No. 36, *(page 187.)* Here I would advise boats never to pass to the left of the island and by all means to keep close to the right hand point, and then close round the sandbar as the lower end of the schute is very dangerous and the gaps so narrow that boats can scarcely pass without being dashed on some of the snags, and should you strike one you can scarcely extricate yourself before you receive some injury. From this scene you have barely time to breathe and refresh, before you arrive at the Devil's Elbow, alias the Devil's Huckle, Islands No. 38 and 39, *(p. 183)* by far the worst of all; in approaching this schute you must hug close round the left hand point until you come in sight of the sand bar whose head has the appearance of an old field full of trees, then pull for the island to keep clear of these, and pass through a small schute, leaving all the island sawyers to the right, and take care not to get too near them, for should you strike the current is so rapid it will be with great difficulty you will be able to save your boat and cargo.

I shall advise all those descending the river not to take the right hand of Island No 38, as it appears entirely choked up with drift and rafts of sawyers. When through these bad places the worst is over, only fuller of snags, but mind well the directions in the Navigator and there will be no danger. Run the Grand Cut-off No. 55, *(p. 192)* in all stages of the water, and hug close the right hand point, this pass is good. Take the left of St. Francis No. 59, left of No. 62, right of large sand bar and Island No. 65, and right of No. 76, in all the different stages of the water. All these channels are much the best and safest. Should this be the means of saving one boat load of provisions to an industrious citizen, how amply shall I feel rewarded for noting this, whilst with gratitude I acknowledge the obligation we as boatmen are under to you for your useful guide, that excellent work the Ohio and Mississippi Navigator, much to be valued for its accuracy and geographical account of this immense country.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your sincere friend and humble servant. JAMES SMITH.

Editors of Newspapers will do a service to the Mississippi trader by giving this a few insertions, particularly those papers adjacent to the rivers Ohio and Mississippi

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RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that oily or heating medicines, joined with strong opiates, (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in their most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.—A *SINGLE TRIAL* will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present, some of it's painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a soverei, n remedy at one application

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any destructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

Tooth ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,
PITTSBURGH

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of alias levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed will be exposed to sale the at court-house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 6th day of April next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to wit.

A certain tract or piece of land, situate on Chartiers creek, in St Clair township, in the county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Presley Nevill on every side except on said creek, together with all the mills, distilleries, improvements, barns, stables and out houses of what kind soever thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, with the appurtenance, more particularly described and bounded by a deed of indenture in fee simple, between John Burkholder and Christiana his wife of the one part, and Peter Declary of the other part, dated the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for said county in book N, page 144, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear. Also a certain messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, being part of the lot marked and numbered in the generi plan of said borough No. 181, particularly bounded and described by a deed of indenture in fee simple, Gabriel Dubeck of the one part, and said Peter Declary of the other part dated the 10th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and one, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds, in and for the county aforesaid, in book L, page 122, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear, together with the hereditaments and appurtenance. Taken in execution as the property of Frederick Meyers the true tenant of the premises, described in the mortgage, at the suit of James O'Hara and Presley Nevill.

Wm. WUSTHOFF, Sherff.
Pittsburgh, Feb 4, 1812.

CASH.

THREE SHILLINGS for Rye, and Three Shillings for shelled Corn, per bushel, will be given in Cash, at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.
Pittsburgh, January 8, 1812

N. B. The usual price of Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel, will still be given for good Wheat.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.
August 30, 1811. tf

COPPER & TIN WARE

MANUFACTORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the pubic in general, that he has removed from the corner Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26 1811.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lad, wanted as apprentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

FORT FAYETTE,

FEBRUARY 18, 1812.

EVERY able bodied man, from the age of 18 to 35 years, who shall be recruited for the Army of the United States, for the term of five years, will be paid a bounty of sixteen dollars; and whenever he shall have served the term for which he enlisted, and obtained an honorable discharge, he will be allowed and paid, in addition to the aforesaid bounty, *three months pay*, and *one hundred and sixty acres of land*; and in case he should be killed in action, or die in the service, his heirs and representatives will be entitled to the said three months pay and one hundred and sixty acres of land.

H. JOHNSON,
Lieut. Commandant.
Pittsburgh, February 12, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler; constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

GOLDEN EAGLE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as a Tavernkeeper, in the house hitherto occupied by Mr Andrew Berryhill (sign of the Golden Eagle) on the north-west corner of the Market Square, Harrisburgh, and to assure them, that it will be his uniform endeavour by every exertion on his part by every attention to the comfort and accommodation of travellers, and by procuring a constant supply of the best liquors that are to be had, to merit the public patronage.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh mail stage arrives at his house from Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of each week. Returning, starts for Philadelphia on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings between seven and eight o'clock.

The mail stage arrives at his house from Sunbury on Tuesday morning of each week. Returning, starts for Sunbury at twelve o'clock, same day.

The Millerstown, Lewistown, Huntingdon and Alexandria mail stage arrives at his house on Monday evening of each week. Returning, starts for Millerstown, &c, on Tuesday at twelve o'clock.

The utmost attention will be paid to the accommodation of passengers.

GEORGE BUEHLER.
Harrisburgh, January 1, 1812.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.
Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,
HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Witkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pttsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

WOOLLEN WEAVING.

CHARLES CRAIG,

Living within three-quarters of a mile of Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela road, near the Pipe Factory, and between Andrew Watson, Esq. and Mr. Tustin's.

PROPOSES, from the first of April next, to weave Woollen Cloth from five to ten quarters wide; also, Blankets at full breauth, Flannels, &c. and hopes from his knowledge and practise in that business he will be able to please all those who will favour him with their custom.

It is not only a great satisfaction to have work well done, but also to exceed the breadth commonly wove in this part of the country.

March 5, 1812.

Allegheny County, ss.

TO ELEANOR ANN FLETCHER.

TAKE NOTICE, that by virtue of an alias subpoena, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Allegheny, and to me directed, you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper person, before the honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, on the first Monday of April next; then and there to answer the libel of your husband, Joseph Fletcher, praying to be divorced from the bands of matrimony.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sh'ff.
Sheriff's Office, March 3, 1812.

Allegheny County, to wit:

IN the Court of Common Pleas for said county, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

ON the petition of Henry Bollinger, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

The court order that he be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on Monday the sixth day of April next; that his petition and his creditors may be then heard; and that his creditors have at least fifteen days previous notice thereof, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged, and that a copy of this order be published in "The Commonwealth," and "Pittsburgh Gazette." By the court.

Attest, E PENTLAND, Proth'y.

In pursuance of the above rule, I hereby give notice to my creditors to attend, if they please, at the time and place therein mentioned, and shew cause, if any they have, why I should not be discharged.

HENRY BOLINGER.
March 3, 1812. 3t.

NOTICE.

JOHN ALLDRIDGE, a boy of colour, is my indented servant—I therefore forewarn all persons from trusting or dealing with him at their peril.

ROBERT SPENCER.
Pittsburgh, March 5, 1812.

BRICKMAKERS—*ATTEND*

THE proprietors of "*The Town of Columbus,*" (now the permanent seat of Government of the State of Ohio) will contract with experienced workmen for the making of

One Million of Brick,

during the ensuing summer. None need apply who cannot immediately go on with the work. The proprietors will attend at Franklinton, in said state, on the first Monday of April next, to receive proposals.

By order of the proprietors,
A McLAUGHLIN.
February 26. 1812.

BEST green Havanne coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.
Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
BOOKSELLERS,

Franklin Head Bookstore, Market between Front and Second Streets,

Have just received, a few copies of the

VISION OF DON RODERICK,

A POEM.

By WALTER SCOTT, Esq.

To which is added,

AN EPISTLE TO THE AUTHOR

By H. H. BRACKENRIDGE, Esq

(Price 62 1-2 Cents)

Also, Bibles, Family School and Pocket; David's Psalms, with and without notes; Park's Chemical Catechim, Thompson's Chemistry, pocket edition.

Pittsburgh, February 5, 1812.

TO BE RENTED,

ON PERPETUAL LEASE.

NINE LOTS on Liberty Street, 25 feet in front and 120 feet back, with the convenience of three feet alleys between. One corner Lot on Sixth and Liberty Streets, having two fronts. Two Lots on Sixth Street, and Six Lots on Virgin Alley. These Lots are laid off in the square of ground opposite Doctor Bedford's. Also Four Lots on the opposite side of Liberty Street, 30 feet in front, and 112 feet back, to a 16 feet alley, and Four Lots on Penn Street, of equal size, and extending back to said alley.

From the width of Liberty Street, and the situation of the Lots being so handsome and promising, it is presumed, so fair an opportunity will seldom occur in the borough, for men of business to fix themselves permanently in such eligible situations.

JOHN IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, March 6, 1812

NOTICE.

THE subscriber forwarns all persons from trusting his wife Rosina on his account, as he is determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from and after this date.

JOSEPH KIENA.
Pittsburgh, March 12. 1812

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequaled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ach

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

FOR RENT,

And possession given the first of April next

The Tavern and Ferry Stand,

being the Lower Ferry in Pittsburgh, now occupied by William John Dobbin, and known by the name of Jones's Lower Ferry; also, a Lot of Ground, adjoining the same, and fronting the river, well calculated for a Boat Yard. For terms apply to

JAMES JONES.
February 20, 1812.